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VOL. XXXI NO. 28.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1748.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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THE KROEGER PIANO.

Testimonial to Agent Bergstrom

From a Celebrated Pianist.

(P. C. Advertiser, January 10, 1896.)

HONOLULU, H. I., December 28, 1895.

J. W. BERGSTROM, AGENT KROEGER PIANO

DEAR SIR.—It gives me much pleasure to

testify to the merits of the Kroeger Cab-

inet Grand piano used by me at the series

of concerts given at the Y. M. C. A. Hall

by the Ovile Music Concert Company.

The piano has a very superior tone quality

and the action is perfect. I was very for-

tunate in securing such an instrument.

Yours very faithfully,

EDWARD SCHAFER,

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It Cures Old Sores.

Great Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.

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Great Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy Sores.

Cures Cancerous Ulcers.

Cures Skin and Skin Diseases.

C

AN ACT TO MITIGATE.

Public Meeting Held Yesterday Afternoon.

SHOULD BE REPEALED.

Representative Citizens Present—Abel Addresses by the People—Rev. H. W. Peck States the Case—Attorney General for Defense—Vote Taken.

The open meeting in the hall of the House of Representatives was well attended yesterday by a class of men representing the law and order element in Honolulu. The object of the meeting was the discussion of an act recently introduced by Representative Bond at the request of Rev. H. W. Peck, and entitled "An Act to repeal an act entitled an act to mitigate the evils of prostitution in Honolulu."

There were present Captain Tripp, W. A. Bowen, Theo. Richards, T. G. Thrum, Rev. Sereno Bishop, Rev. J. Leadingham, Dr. Hiram Bingham, A. B. Loebenstein, James McInerny, Willie Love, David Dayton, W. C. Parke, Adj. Pratt, J. B. Atherton, Dr. Rodgers, Rev. C. M. Hyde, Rev. H. W. Peck, Prof. W. D. Alexander, Rev. O. H. Guile, W. W. Hall, Dr. Russell, Dr. Myers, Dr. Smith (U. S. S. Adams), Will Prestige, W. J. Gallagher, Rev. T. D. Garvin, F. W. Damon, Chaplain Camera and Dr. Andrews.

Among the representatives and officials were Attorney General Smith, Dr. Monsarrat, Representatives Richards, E. C. Winston, Robertson, Bond, Hanuna, Kaeo and Rycroft.

The proceedings opened by Mr. Peck reading the act and expressing his views upon the subject, denouncing the Act to Mitigate as something which tended to aggravate rather than lessen the evils of prostitution. He quoted authorities on the subject and extracts from a paper read by a prominent attorney, proving conclusively that the Act to Mitigate does not mitigate prostitution, but on the contrary, tends to increase the evil.

The speaker asserted that there were from five hundred to six hundred prostitutes in Honolulu among the Hawaiians, while but forty were registered under the act. There were sixty Japanese women registered, while there were four hundred plying an illicit vocation.

Minister Smith interrupted the speaker to ask where he obtained his figures.

Mr. Peck—From J. D. McVeigh, of the Board of Health.

Minister Smith—He knows nothing about it; prostitutes are not in his department.

Rev. Peck—Just wait a moment and I will tell you that he does.

Mr. Peck then detailed the information he obtained from Mr. McVeigh as to the manner of bringing in Japanese prostitutes from Japan. To prove further that the Act to Mitigate was not what it was represented, he showed, according to the official reports, that out of 107 registered prostitutes in the city last week, but forty-seven presented themselves for examination. Continuing, he said:

"The law is practically turning the Queen's Hospital into a lazaretto, or free pest house for prostitutes. He quoted several physicians as saying the law was not effective unless men would submit themselves to the same sanitary treatment.

Rep. Robertson asked if the reverend gentleman had considered what the result of the repeal of the Act would be.

Mr. Peck said a law was now ready and had been presented to the Legislature. This law would prevent hackmen from soliciting for women or procuring women for men.

Rev. C. M. Hyde said he was not familiar with the law until he saw a native girl taken away from her home to be registered. Dr. Hyde read extracts from a book relating to a similar law in force in France and England.

Hiram Bingham wanted to be put on record as being opposed to the law to mitigate. He was interested in the measure for the sake of the Gilbert Islanders. He had lived among them and looked after 1,500 of them who were here as plantation hands and who had heard of the Act to Mitigate and looked upon it as something good. One of these people was a registered prostitute. Those Gilbert Islanders who had gone back to their homes at the expiration of their contract told of the law, and it had a bad effect upon females there.

Prof. Theo. Richards opposed the present law in a long speech, and asked some one to speak in favor of it, so that side of the case might be presented. He supposed the law was passed to drive women away from prostitution through shame at having to register themselves as prostitutes, but a woman who will paint herself and sit at a window and solicit trade, not by word of mouth, but by her presence, was too hardened to be affected by such a law.

Dr. Rodgers said he was glad to hear the previous speaker say he knew nothing about the shady side of Honolulu for it was evident he did not. As an honest man and, he hoped a Christian, he must say he was opposed to the repeal of the law. As a resident in Honolulu for seventeen years and as a practicing physician for a part of that time he knew of the benefits of the Act. The previous speaker had made the statement that these prostitutes insinuate themselves upon the men they don't. The men run after the women. Dr. Hyde's statements from the English publications were irrelevant. It is folly to say that our law was mod-

eled after the one he had read, because ours was enacted five years before.

Prostitution is not legalized in Honolulu, nor does the Government say that the Act to Mitigate reduces the number of prostitutes, but it certainly ameliorates the evils which go hand in hand with it. Women who make it a business are to be known, and for that reason are registered. They tell us that to make the Act to Mitigate effective its provisions should be inflicted upon men. This would be impossible, because men are not prostitutes.

A. B. Loebenstein spoke against the repeal of the Act, and pointed out wherein the act was a benefit to mankind. He refuted the statement made by Mr. Peck to the effect that it was not carried out in outer districts. He said when the whalers were at Lahaina years ago the law was enforced, but now there was no necessity for it there.

Referring to the movement on the part of Mr. Peck, he questioned if a law could be enacted that would kill the lust which exists in the average man. To get at the evil it was not enough to trim the leaves; they must go deeper. Let the spiritual members of the community look to their duties as preachers and bring the morals of the Hawaiians and the whites up to a standard where lasciviousness would not be a component part of the composition of humanity. When that was done there would be no occasion for an Act to Mitigate; but until the clergy and the workers in the Lord's vineyard had accomplished that which human kind had been working for since the creation, the Board of Health could not do better than enforce the provisions of the Act to Mitigate.

At the request of Attorney General Smith, David Dayton, who was here when the Act was passed in 1860, and who has served as President of the Board of Health and District Judge many years since then, answered a number of questions put to him. He deplored the attempt of a portion of the community to repeal a law which he had positive evidence had wroughtondrous beneficial changes in the sanitary condition of the prostitutes in Honolulu. He would not say that it lessened the number of women, but it did improve their sanitary condition. In olden times he had found entire families suffering from venereal disease, but the Act to Mitigate had stopped all that. He did not think it possible that there were as many prostitutes in Honolulu as Mr. Peck had stated.

Frank W. Damon spoke feelingly of the evils of prostitution and the effect the women of this class in the crowded part of the city had on the morals of the young boys who are growing up in Honolulu. He made an earnest appeal to the Legislature to act upon the bill promptly. The chart that had been published in the Advertiser was like a bomb shell to those of the community who had lived in ignorance of the condition of affairs.

Mr. Bowen, of Castle & Cooke, spoke in favor of repealing the act, and ably supported Mr. Peck in his movement toward reforming the city.

Dr. Andrews opposed the repeal of the act quite as strongly as did W. O. Smith.

The men who through their profession or as officials of the Government came oftenest in contact with this class of women were loud in opposing any attempt to repeal an act which they knew had done much good.

At the close of the meeting, a few minutes before 5 o'clock, a vote was taken, which showed a large majority in favor of repealing the Act. The other bill, in which the hackmen are the special target, will be considered in open meeting today.

PILOT SHEPHERD RESIGNS

After Eighteen Years of Active Service.

The Pay too Small for the Work—Captain Sanders may be Examined. Stratemeyer's Chances.

Captain P. P. Shepherd has resigned from the office of pilot, after an active service of eighteen years. This action on the part of the captain is very much regret-

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SOME BITS IN HISTORY.

Theo. H. Davies Publishes Some Facts.

HIS INTEREST IN KAIULANI.

Letters In Her Behalf—Minister Mott-SmithAppealed to—Loyal to Hawaii—No Interest in Partitions. Allegiance is to the Nation.

In an interview with Theo. H. Davies, on the evening of his arrival from England, in February last, a reporter for the Advertiser questioned him regarding his attitude, as well as that of Kaiulani, toward the present Government, and his connection with the movement in 1893, which tended to place Kaiulani on the throne with a council of regency.

Mr. Davies was free to speak of the affair, and did so to the reporter with the understanding that whatever was said should not be published until such time as Mr. Davies would give his permission. The promise of secrecy given by the reporter was kept until now, and Mr. Davies has kindly furnished the public with a bit of Hawaiian history which, until this time, was known only to the persons sent to Washington and others directly interested.

There are other points woven into the tapestry, but Mr. Davies considers what is here given as the real material points with which he, as well as the public, is most concerned.

Apart from his letters to Dr. Mott-Smith, late Hawaiian Minister to Washington, Mr. Davies states very clearly Kaiulani's attitude toward the Republic. He thinks there should be no question as to her loyalty to the Government of Hawaii.

Following is Mr. Davies' statement, with copies of letters to Dr. Mott-Smith:

I was recently invited, in a very courteous manner, to give an assurance with regard to the political attitude of Princess Kaiulani. I replied to the effect that, so far as I was aware, the Princess had always regarded her allegiance as due, not to any party in these islands, but to the nation as a whole; that she recognized the Republic as, since its acknowledgment by foreign powers, the only legal authority in Hawaii, and that there had never been a day since the 17th of January, 1893, when the Princess would have countenanced any intrigue against either the Queen or the Republic, or would have consented to be the candidate of any party, however large, that did not practically embrace the entire nation.

This question has been made the subject of some discussion in the Legislature, and also in the public press, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding regarding it, I think that it is due to the Princess, and possibly to myself, that I should now make public a letter which during the lifetime of the late Dr. Mott-Smith and prior to the abdication of the Queen, I did not feel at liberty to publish. This letter was written by me immediately upon receipt of the intelligence of the revolution of January, 1893, addressed to the Hawaiian Minister at Washington, and in the following terms:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31st, 1893.

Dear Mr. Smith:—The news from Hawaii is certainly very grave, and not so easy of solution as our Honolulu friends imagine. The Queen has acted most foolishly, and has, I think, forfeited her throne forever. At the same time, the Constitution of 1887 has proved to be a very difficult one to work, and I have had a great deal of sympathy for the Queen and for the G. N. Wilcox Cabinet. The Queen hardly knew whom to trust, and fell back on her own bad judgment, and probably felt like a bull in a net.

However, that is over, except as a lesson, and the great thing now is for all who have interests, either personal or proprietary, in Hawaii, to think and act together. Although the five men who are on the way to Washington differ for me in some things, I am sure we are at one in a sincere desire for the prosperity of Hawaii.

How are we most likely to attain it?

Either the Washington Government will accept the invitation to annex, or they will decline. I think they will either decline or defer a decision; but if they accept they must also realize that no amount of reasoning, and probably no amount of bribe, will ever gain the pure Hawaiian vote; and without that vote how can annexation be either completed or carried on? Hawaiians cannot be ignored, and the sympathies of mankind will be with them always.

If, however, the Washington Government should decline the invitation, what sort of relations will now exist between the natives and foreigners? It will be a feud forever.

There is, to my mind, only one solution, and it is a most practical one.

Let a convention be called of all classes of voters, and a carefully re-

vised constitution be presented, the Queen formally abdicating and the Princess Kaiulani succeeding immediately.

The Princess has nearly finished her four years' study in England, and is looking forward to her return to Hawaii this year, after her visit to Washington. It is sometimes held that the Princess will be too much under English influence, but that is an entire mistake. She has had four years of quiet home life, under the charge of refined Christian ladies, whose conscientious anxiety has been to fit her for the solid duties of her future position. I am confident that Princess Kaiulani's accession to the throne would have the happiest effect on all classes in Hawaii.

My confidential position as her guardian during the years of minority in this country enables me to speak confidently of the views which the Princess Kaiulani holds with regard to political questions in her own country, and to assert that her influence will always be emphatically on the side of good, honest government, prosperity of all classes, and the firm, friendly alliance between natives and foreigners.

The five Commissioners now on the way to Washington are personal friends of my own and of yours, and I think

Believe me, dear sir, yours very faithfully,
(Signed) THEO. H. DAVIES.
His Excellency, J. Mott Smith, H. H.
M.'s Envoy Extraordinary, Etc., Etc.,
Washington, U. S. A.

These letters were written without the knowledge of Princess Kaiulani, and conveyed simply an earnest appeal to the Commissioners in favor of what seemed to me to be the most hopeful means of securing peace for Hawaii. I presume that my appeal reached the Commissioners, but its receipt was not acknowledged, except by an unsigned telegram:

"Islands transferred; Princess provided for."

It being ascertained, through other channels, that this telegram was inaccurate, I wrote to the Princess, saying that there was only one thing I could do for her, and only one thing that she could do for her people. I advised her to go with me to Washington. It was very natural that a young girl should shrink, as the Princess did, from such an ordeal; but she replied to me:

"Perhaps some day the Hawaiians will say 'Kaiulani, you could have saved us, and you did not try.' I will go with you to Washington."

I do not believe that any man as woman of any party will say that the step taken by Kaiulani was unworthy of the honor, the dignity, the patriotism of a Princess.

*I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant*

Theo. H. Davies

EXTRACT FROM LETTER FROM THEO. H. DAVIES TO THE ADVERTISER.

they would be disposed to acquiesce in my proposal, if on consideration they found it more feasible than the scheme which they have in view. In that case the proposal would have to be remitted to the Provisional Council at Honolulu, and to the sanction, probably, of the electorate.

I know the members of the Council and the electorate well enough to believe that it would receive their unanimous approval.

If you think I, as representing privately the Princess Kaiulani, can be of any service to you at Washington, I hold myself in readiness to come over at your summons.

I am, dear Dr. Smith, yours very faithfully,

(Signed) THEO. H. DAVIES.

His Excellency, J. Mott Smith, H. H. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary, Etc., Etc., Washington, U. S. A.

In addition to the foregoing letter, I wrote Dr. Smith privately, and I quote the principal part, as follows:

February 1st, 1893.

Dear Dr. Smith:—I think you will find in my letter to you * * * some rather important thoughts, and I think they ought to be made public.

I am sure every true friend of Hawaii, and of foreigners in Hawaii, will regret if hasty action is taken without full consideration of these points.

I very strongly urge that Princess Kaiulani be proclaimed Queen, with a Council of Regency, of which Mr. Dole

That is a simple statement of the only political action the Princess has taken since the revolution of 1893, and the responsibility of advising it rests entirely on myself. I do not believe that any man of honor among your readers would have given other advice. I do not believe that any man or woman of any party will say that the step taken by Kaiulani was unworthy of the honor, the dignity, the patriotism of a Princess.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THEO. H. DAVIES.

Craigside, April 4th, 1896.

Policemen vs. Company G.

The police rifle team were very happy Saturday afternoon as they came into town with their rifles over their shoulders, for, in a match with a team from Company E at the new Iwilei butts they succeeded in coming off victorious by quite a little margin. Following is the score:

POLICE.

Captain Parker	42
Captain Kanae	34
Captain Kahookano	38
Lieutenant Needham	36
Kupihe	33
Peahi	37
Pinehaka	36
Kaimihau	34
Kalikini	38
Chamberlain	36
Total	364

COMPANY E.

J. M. Kea	27
Chas. Wilcox	36
Jos. Morse	29
Gus Rose	36
Jas. Kulike	38
Jas. Mahoney	32
John Wallace	39
John M. Kealoha	38
D. Keliipio	38
E. Devauschelle	38
Total	358

An Ex-Vet. Returns.

Scott Adams, formerly Third Sergeant in Co. H, N. G. H., and who left here without first obtaining his discharge from his company, returned on the Transit last week and was promptly locked up for not having the necessary \$50 in his possession to permit him to land.

He sent for T. B. Murray on Saturday and asked his aid, but Mr. Murray declined to do more than exhibit a bill amounting to \$11 against Mr. Adams and ask him to settle.

Doctors Protest.

At a meeting of the physicians and dentists yesterday at the office of Dr. Myers a committee was appointed to adopt a memorial to the Legislature protesting against imposing a license or tax against members of either profession.

Other resolutions bearing on the act to mitigate were presented by Dr. Russell, and read, and will be presented to the Legislature.

I feel that it is most important that these ideas be fully considered, and I rely upon you to let them be presented in some effective way, even if you are not prepared to personally endorse them.

PORTUGUESE VS. POLICE

Sunday Night Riot on Emma Street.

TWO MEN IN THE HOSPITAL.

Clubbed by Policemen—Several Policemen Badly Used—Fight Over a Bicycle—President Dole at the Scene—several Portuguese Run In.

"They run down the Government, and I jumped in," is the story of "Tricks" Nelson regarding a quarrel with a number of Portuguese at the head of Emma street last evening.

A telephone message to the effect that a fight was in progress at the head of Emma street was received at the police station shortly after 6 o'clock. Mounted Patrolman A. Becker was dispatched to the scene of the trouble and found "Tricks" Nelson drunk and creating a disturbance among the Portuguese. He chased him toward home, but Nelson persisted in returning. At a sign from President Dole, who was on the scene and witnessed Nelson strike a Portuguese boy, Officer Espinda grabbed him and took him to the police station. The charge of disorderly conduct was entered against him. Lieutenant Wells and Patrolman Becker returned to the scene. Already two other patrolmen had arrived from neighboring beats. Questioned by their lieutenant, the men replied that they had tried to disperse the crowd, but had been met with jeers and surly remarks. The Portuguese were lined up along the mauka fence in large numbers. The most impudent and aggressive ones were pointed out and the patrolmen were ordered to arrest them. Hewitt went into the crowd and caught hold of the most insolent of the gang, but he soon found himself surrounded by a dozen or more Portuguese, who tried to get the prisoner away. Bowman, Spillner, and Becker followed the lead taken by Hewitt and caught some of the insolent ones. They in turn were surrounded by other Portuguese.

Just at this stage of the game some of the rioters (for such they had become) began tearing pickets off the fence. These, together with stones, were used on the patrolmen. In the thickest of the crowd Lieutenant Wells saw a bearheaded Portuguese sneaking up behind Patrolman Hewitt with a raised hatchet in his hand. He yelled at the man, but without effect. The appearance of things looked serious, and Wells rode up to the Portuguese. Even this had no effect. Finally he fired a shot from his revolver into the ground. At that the Portuguese disappeared.

Soon after Captain Scott and other officers came running up the hill. President Dole gave the order to clear the streets. The Portuguese renewed their efforts with the pickets and stones. The police succeeded in doing their work well, and after dispersing the crowd made the following arrests: Frank Ferreira, M. Caravalho, Antone Enas, J. R. Muniz, C. Rodrigues, Manuel Juan and Manuel Jarden. Two Portuguese who were clubbed by the policemen were taken to the hospital.

The charge entered against the Portuguese is rioting and unlawfully assembling. The men procured bail later and were released. The case will come up in the police court this morning.

J. M. Vivas and A. G. Correa called at the Advertiser office last night and related the incidents of the fight from a Portuguese standpoint. They stated that "Tricks" Nelson, an ex-policeman, met a small boy on a bicycle, and took the wheel away from him. This started a row and the policemen were telephoned for and Nelson was arrested and taken to the station house.

When the policemen came up, the Portuguese claim they injured some of the children in the crowd, and it was resented by the older heads. When the officers began to use their clubs the Portuguese retaliated by using pickets which they pulled from the neighboring fences.

John F. Bowler, who has been overseeing some work at Hakalau, is now looking through the coffee lands around Hilo.

Those who are troubled with rheumatism should try a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, rubbing the parts vigorously at each application. If that does not bring relief, dampen a piece of flannel with Pain Balm and bind it on over the seat of pain and prompt relief will surely follow. For sale by all druggists and dealers Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

NUUANU AND QUEEN STREETS.

TELEPHONE 121.

CASTLE & COOKE LIMITED

Importers Hardware

AND

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE.

We wish to call your attention to the following goods just received from England:

Sheet Zinc.

Bar Iron.

Anvils.

Fence Wire.

Hydraulic Jacks.

Rain Gauges.

Hubbuck's White Lead.

Hubbuck's White Zinc.

Sauce Pans.

Tea Kettles.

Fish Hooks.

Dog Chains.

Chamois Skins.

Razors, Etc., Etc.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.

IMPORTERS,

Hardware and General Merchandise.

Gasoline \$3.25 per case, delivered.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1896.

Efforts are now being made to frame a substitute law that will carry out the sanitary features of the Act to Mitigate and at the same time leave the Government free to keep the "social evil" within bounds. Such a law must necessarily leave the matter of enforcement largely to the discretion of the Board of Health, but it will give an opportunity to prosecute prostitutes, which can hardly be said of the present law.

If the Portuguese picket fight of Saturday night has a political significance, the same may be said of a miniature Japanese riot that occurred in Chinatown a few months ago. That Honolulu is bubbling over with politics there can be no doubt, but it is certainly to be hoped that it has not reached the point where everything from a dog fight to a street corner altercation is to be looked upon as having a deep-seated political significance.

Members of the medical profession prefer an income tax to the license system, and it becomes an open question whether a general income tax will not be preferable to a system of high license for the professions and legitimate lines of mercantile business. The license system serves its purpose under the present state of affairs, but there is attending it the possibility that it may in the future serve as a barrier against the small investor, whom we desire to bring into the country.

The death of Governor Greenhalge of Massachusetts is a notable example of the penalty high officials pay for listening to the demands made upon them by the public. Governor Greenhalge's death was undoubtedly hastened by his readiness to respond when called upon to attend social and political functions outside his regular routine of duty. His death may also be taken as a warning for citizens to be more moderate in their demands upon public servants. The average citizen is prone to look upon public office as a sinecure, or criticize severely when the horse declines to be ridden.

Mr. Dillingham's review of the loan question is a strong plea for progression in our financial affairs, as against the inactivity resulting from letting the matter wait till a more convenient season. The damper placed by business men upon certain features of Minister Damon's bill should by no means put an end to the movement for consolidating the public loan. The plea of waiting for annexation is indicative of a weakness in the conduct of our internal affairs which the country has no need and ought not to admit. It is always well to hope for the best, and at the same time prepare for the worst. This country of undeveloped resources can not afford to bank too heavily on a probability. It must continue a progressive internal policy from which it will reap a benefit under any circumstances, and a still greater return in event of annexation. With a slight change in the terms on which the loan is to be floated, it is certainly for the country's best good to bring about the consolidation of its debt at the earliest possible day. Give the financiers of every country an opportunity to invest, and let it go to the lowest bidder.

Colonel Waring, the New York commissioner of street cleaning, having succeeded in bringing the streets of New York City to an average degree of cleanliness, has inaugurated a plan whereby the "little ones" are given a chance. Children's street cleaning leagues have been formed in order to secure the interest and co-operation of the children in keeping the streets free from debris. Members of the leagues are pledged to refrain from throwing paper, fruit skins, etc., in the streets and to influence their playmates to the same end. The leagues hold weekly meetings, at which reports are rendered upon the condition of the various districts represented, and once each month Colonel Waring meets the united

leagues at a public meeting. In this way the children are taught to take an active interest in matters of public importance, and educated in a practical manner to a sentiment of civic pride and usefulness. Colonel Waring has certainly hit upon a good scheme for awakening the future citizens of his country to a sense of their responsibility as individuals for the conditions that surround them. Boys and girls who will see to it that streets are cleaned may be relied upon to throw their influence for clean politics when grown to manhood and womanhood.

The statement of Theo. H. Davies regarding the political status of Kalulani comes as final proof of the wisdom of the Government in granting a pension to the young lady who was at one time looked upon as the guardian of our national destinies. The only unfortunate feature is that Mr. Davies should withhold his statement till a time when it is settled beyond question that Kalulani will not be elevated to the highest position in the land, whether she desires it or not. It is possible that the Government has been cognizant of the facts now made public, but the people have not. Adverse criticism has been passed accordingly. Certain it is that the supporters and officials of the Republic bear Kalulani no ill will, and even in the case of the ex-Queen they would have been ready to grant the same recognition had it not been for the political intrigues of last year. The Republic of Hawaii has come to stay until it is absorbed by the American Republic, and those who lost their claim upon high official station by virtue of the overthrow will be given due recognition and respect in so far as they remain free from alliances which jeopardize the stability of our political system.

Another example of a public cheese-paring policy was displayed in the House on Monday, when, following the recommendation of the committee, the members voted to strike out the appropriation of \$5,400 for a general appraiser in the customs department. We shall now expect that Mr. Davies, Kalulani and their followers will fall into line with the new form of Government, joining forces to strengthen and advance the moral, political and industrial interests of the Republic of Hawaii. "Hearty co-operation in the future is the only way to wipe away unpleasant features of the past."

EXPERIMENT BETTER THAN APATHY.

The discussion of the Act to Mitigate, held before the House Committee Friday afternoon, brought out little that was new in connection with the "social evil" of this country. The old arguments of the moral influence and the sanitary necessity were brought up. Each is unanswerable in its way, and yet, when it comes to the point of deciding what to do about it, the same collision and consequent deadlock occurs. The moral advocate recognizes the force of the sanitary arguments, and vice versa. There the matter stands, and nothing is done.

But this state of affairs should not exist from year to year, as it has in the past. To stand still in this age is simply one form of retrogression. The time has come when the people of the country, and particularly Honolulu have reached the decision that something should be done, though it may be in the nature of an experiment.

Admitting that prostitution under a sort of semi-license has been a necessary evil, the country is now faced with a new condition—an alarming and unusual increase. Putting aside all questions of right or wrong in the past, the Act to Mitigate has proven ineffectual in keeping the evil within bounds. We are facing a new situation as a result of a large influx of men and women from the Orient who are absolutely devoid of any thought of the moral phase of their devilish trade. The aboriginal race has more delicacy in the matter than the unfortunate Japanese women of the lower classes that are brought to our shores.

Recognizing the fact that the law tends to decrease disease, is this country in a position to harbor as it is doing today a class of men living on the earnings of unchaste women? We are facing a new condition which is troubling the Board of Health and other

advocates of the sanitary side of the problem.

If we must pander to an evil, let us at least keep it within bounds, and at least prevent its being flashed in the faces of people upon the public thoroughfares. If the efficacy of the law as a sanitary measure must be taken into account, then let those who are reached by the law be huddled together in some section of the city, so that the frequenters of the place will be obliged to face the additional danger of social condemnation. The country will merit more respect by facing the matter squarely than by getting around it by a law that bears the name of being unconstitutional and ineffectual.

It has been remarked that the religious workers should stamp out the evil by touching up the moral sentiment. But what a barrier they have to face in the administration of a law upheld by an Anglo-Saxon, Christian Government, and that must be criticised, if not condemned, from the outset.

Does the sanitary protection which the law gives offset the influence for loose morals which it must in time exert upon the rising generation? No argument yet advanced has successfully proved it. Put and honest law upon the statute books, not a declaration that is a shame-faced admission that we do not want a law under which the courts can take a hand in dealing with the moral conditions of the lower classes. If there must be license, then license and segregate; but, better still, let the law support the efforts of the Christian worker, and let those who will defy moral and statute law take the consequences.

A DAMPER ON PROGRESS.

Another example of a public cheese-paring policy was displayed in the House on Monday, when, following the recommendation of the committee, the members voted to strike out the appropriation of \$5,400 for a general appraiser in the customs department. The only excuse given for the action was that there are enough appraisers in the country already, and the business of the customs department can be done with reasonable thoroughness by the present force. And, strange to say, the opposition to this item has centered among the "roads and bridges" members, who are, or ought to be, seeking an increased revenue.

This is simply another instance of crippling a department in order to carry out a mistaken idea of public economy. The record of the past year has clearly shown that the improvements already made have not only served to protect the honest merchants of the country, but have also increased the revenues from the customs department sufficiently to pay the expenses of the appraiser's office and leave a good margin to go toward the general expenses of the Government. The House of Representatives now take it upon themselves to state that this improvement has gone far enough, practically putting themselves on record as against a measure that will create a higher degree of efficiency in a department that furnishes a large proportion of the national income.

There is quite as much sense in maintaining that a bridle path is just as effective in opening up the country districts as a macadamized road. "But," our public economists will say, "experience has shown, and everybody with common sense knows, that good roads will bring more money into the country by enhancing the value of land and increasing the revenue from property tax." Most certainly this is accepted, and on the other hand experience has shown, and everybody with common sense knows, that with more experts in the appraiser's department a smaller percentage of imports will escape the import tax, and in consequence the Government will be supplied with more funds for public improvements.

If the members of the House keep on at the rate they are going, they will furnish a good example of the man who cut off his nose to spite his face. Beginning with a slap at the Department of Public Works, they have now struck an arm that furnishes fuel to propel the very schemes for public improvements which the people of this country are universally desirous of setting in

motion. Such a policy is narrow, short-sighted, and simply balks the spirit of progress that has characterized the administration of the Republic.

FIRST DEAL WITH FOREIGNERS.

Members of the medical fraternity and others who support the Act to Mitigate in its present form seem to forget one of the most vital points in the whole controversy, namely, the large increase of prostitutes in Honolulu. We recognize the force of the argument that the present system has been valuable, possibly invaluable, in stamping out disease. The records and the observations of those who have lived in the country any length of time show this beyond question. At the same time, there are figures proving the increase that are equally indisputable, and it is this increase that has attracted the attention of the Board of Health. And if facts and figures prove anything, they indicate that the Board cannot deal properly with the new phase of the problem under the present law.

The number of Hawaiians coming under the Act has gradually decreased. The Hawaiian has a form of morality peculiarly his own, but it is born and bred in the race, and cannot be wiped out by a stroke of the pen or the enactment of certain laws. At the same time, the Hawaiians as a race have an abhorrence for the class of women dealt with under the Act to Mitigate, as is shown by the comparatively small number of Hawaiians now on the lists. During the years the Act to Mitigate has been in force the number of Hawaiians on the register has always kept within a reasonably small figure.

Unfortunately the same cannot be said of the Japanese—recent arrivals that have added a new and disagreeable feature to the situation. Unfortunately the majority of the Japanese immigrants are not representatives of the more respectable classes. They are from the lower strata, and are completely without an average sense of morality. Our present laws form an easy medium for them to carry on a business that is accepted as a necessary evil in their own country, and taking the records of the two years just past as a basis to figure on, it is not pleasant to contemplate the results at the end of the next two years. Hawaii ought not to deal with them as they are dealt with at home; in so doing it would simply be taking a step backward. Hawaii can, however, pass a law providing for the deportation of all foreign prostitutes, and of any and all persons living on their earnings. With the assistance given by the Registration Act, such a law would at least reduce the number of low men and women to a minimum, and practically leave the country with its own people to deal with under more stringent measures than the present Act to Mitigate.

The proposed law against soliciting should by all means be put upon the statute books and be strictly enforced. Such a measure would go a long way toward stamping out the evil as it exists today among our own people. No one with sound sense can claim that the problem can be completely solved by the action of one Legislature, but some remedial measure should be adopted before the "social evil" of Honolulu is beyond control.

VIRTUE ITS OWN REWARD.

If the Senate follows out the precedent established by the adoption of the resolution censuring the action of Hilo citizens, the only thing to be done with the Portuguese petition or any similar public offering is to announce that the matter is under consideration and will be acted upon without the assistance of outside interference. The resolutions passed by the Senate savor too much of meddling with the right of petition.

The best form of censure the parties connected with the Hilo indignation meeting can receive is for the special committee sent to Honolulu to go back and inform their brethren how utterly groundless their suppositions regarding proposed legislation have been. We fail to conceive wherein the Hilo resolutions are an attempt at intimidation. An erroneous idea seems to have gained a foothold in Hilo, that Hawaii has been forgotten in the Legislative deliberations, and we know of no better way of

weeding this idea out of the Hilo mind than for a deputation to come to Honolulu and discover their mistake. The Hilo resolutions were entirely unnecessary and uncalled for, and no one will realize it better than the people who voted to forward the document to the Legislature, the Executive and the press.

There are numerous unnecessary and exasperating features about the whole affair, but the Legislature will gain nothing by duplicating some of the injudicious features. Virtue is its own reward, and the virtue in this instance is so clearly beyond question that the best thing for the Legislature to do is to continue to saw wood, keep quiet, and let facts speak for themselves. The full force of the Hilo mistake will be impressed upon the authors by such a course, while hitting back with counter resolutions will stir up a new line of argument that might be avoided.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

This is the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. It acts quickly and can always be depended upon. When reduced with water it is pleasant to take. Try it, and like many others you will recommend it to your friends. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agts. for Hawaiian Islands.

BY AUTHORITY.

MR. J. K. KAHOOPII has this day been appointed Pound Master for the Government Pound at Kaupo, Hana, Maui, vice Wm. Coates, resigned.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, April 2, 1896.
1747-3t

SALE OF LEASE

PUBLIC LANDS IN HANA AND KOOLAU DISTRICTS, MAUI.

On SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, April 25th, at front entrance of Judiciary building, will be sold the lease of forest tract in Hana and Koolau Districts, Maui, containing about 7,500 acres, upon the following terms and conditions:

Upset rental, \$300 per year, payable semi-annually in advance.

Term of lease—21 years.

The lease will be subject to the following conditions:

That the Government may at any time take possession of any portions of the said tract for agricultural settlement without reduction in rent.

That no livestock be pastured on the said tract.

That no trees be cut upon the said tract, except so far as may be necessary for fencing the same, or in construction of flumes.

The lease will include such right of way over any other Government land as may be necessary for the utilization of the water upon the leased land.

A plan of the same and further particulars may be obtained at the office of Public Lands. J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
1747 4262-3.

Sale of Public Lands and Leases.

On THURSDAY, April 23d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the following lands and leases in Puna, Hawaii:

1. Land of Ilikiloa, Puna, containing 75.32 acres. Upset price.....\$361.28
Survey charges 70.00

\$371.28

2. Lot at Oneoia, 14.78 acres. Upset price, \$22.17.

Terms: Cash in U. S. Gold Coin.

3. Lease of lot land at Waikolea, Puna, containing 18 acres, more or less, with all fish and shrimp ponds upon the same. Reserving across the land right of way to Government Pound. Term of lease, 15 years. Upset rental, \$40.00 per year, payable annually in advance.

Plans of above lands may be seen and further particulars obtained at office of the Agent of Public Lands, Honolulu, or of E. D. Baldwin, Sub-Agent, Hilo.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
Public Lands Office, Honolulu, March 24th, 1896.

1745-7t

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed administrator of the estate of William Dean, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, by order of the Honorable A. P. Circuit Judge of the First Circuit, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same with the vouchers, duly authenticated, to him, at his office, on Merchant street, Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof, or such claims will be forever barred.

All persons indebted to the said estate are also notified and directed to pay such debt to the administrator only.

Dated Honolulu, March 10, 1896.
WILLIAM R. CASTLE,
Administrator of the Estate of William Dean.

4246-1w

1745-4t



Burning Pain

Erysipelas in Face and Eyes
Inflammation Subdued and Tertures Ended by Hood's.

"I am so glad to be relieved of my tortures that I am willing to tell the benefits I have derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. In April and May, I was afflicted with erysipelas in my face and eyes, which spread to my throat and neck. I tried diverse ointments and alternatives, but there was no permanent relief, until of the burning, torturing pain, peculiar to this complaint I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and

Feil Marked Relief

before I had finished the first bottle. I continued to improve until, when I had taken four bottles, I was completely cured, and felt that a signs, marks and symptoms of that dire sum-
plaint had forever vanished." Mrs. E. Ottawa, Hillisboro, Wisconsin.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet earthy action. Sold by all druggists. —
HOBRON DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents.

FILTERS.

The report of the executive officer of the Board of Health relative to the condition of the Nuuanu reservoirs is suggestive of something dangerous to health. It also suggests filters, good filters, something that will effectively separate the water from mud and filth.

Nature has done much toward providing the people with necessities; it has also done a little toward securing for the people luxuries. In some localities a filter is a luxury, in others, Honolulu for instance, it is a necessity, but the natural filters that are sold have been much improved by ingenuity of man.

Charcoal is admitted to be the most thorough purifying agent known, consequently Messrs. Slack & Brownlow selected it for use in the manufacture of their filters. And we are the agents for this particular brand of filter in Honolulu, a sufficient guarantee, by the way, of the character of the article.

The latest invoices show three different styles of the S. & B. Filters and these we have in stock, just opened them, in fact, and we want your attention.

No. 1, (we will call it No. 1) is fitted with a movable plate, so that when necessary, the carbon may be taken out and washed. It has also a movable lining, allowing access to every part of the interior, which may be kept perfectly sweet and clean.

No. 2 and 3 are provided with the same conveniences for cleaning as the other, but they have the important addition that every part, including the pure water chamber, is accessible, giving them all the requirements of a "Perfect Filter."

The price of the S. & B. filter is below the others. You should have one, because it is a necessity.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

WIELING THE KNIFE.

The House Committee On
Retrenchments.

NEW APPRAISER BILL KILLED.

Appropriations Cut Down—The Record Clerk in Postoffice—Appropriations for Manual Training—Repairs to School Houses—Kerosene Oil Bill.

Thirty-seventh Day.

MONDAY, April 6.

The final report on the tax lists was presented to the Senate Monday morning after the usual opening exercises. This was referred to the Special Tax Committee.

A petition from forty-two Chinese tailors asking that no license be placed on their trade, was introduced by Senator Brown.

The Printing Committee reported copies of Senator Hocking's bill for revision of the patent laws.

The committee having Section 3 of the Registration Act under consideration reported in favor of the original section requiring registration in three months after arrival in the country. The report was tabled, to be considered with the bill.

Senator McCandless stated that the Special Tax Committee would be ready to report on Tuesday.

Senator Brown's bill for regulating Chinese immigration passed the third reading; also the bill relating to the Hilo Library, and the bill fixing the size of the national ensign.

Under suspension of the rules, Senator Lyman presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate disapprove the recent action of certain persons on the Island of Hawaii, in passing resolutions and sending a committee to protest against the non-appropriation by the Executive and Legislature of large sums for new improvements on the Island of Hawaii.

That said action was wholly unnecessary, as the matter of said appropriations is under consideration by the Executive, pending action by the Legislature.

That all Government officials and employees engaged in such a demonstration are open to censure, and a repetition of such acts would require their prompt dismissal from office.

This resolution was supported by Senators Brown, Wright and Lyman, it being claimed that men in the Government employ were not called upon to take time serving on such committees; and furthermore that the people of Hawaii had no cause for grievance, as the matters referred to were now being considered by the Legislature. Senator McCandless did not believe in censuring the people of Hilo or Waialae for presenting a petition, although their methods might have been bad in form.

The resolution was finally adopted, Senators McCandless, Hocking and Northrop voting in the negative.

The Registration Act passed the second reading, with the House amendment requiring registration immediately upon landing accepted. The third reading was set for Tuesday.

The House bill relating to the width of certain Honolulu streets, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements.

Senate Bill No. 27, relating to patents, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

A communication from the Senate announced the concurrence of that body in the amendments of the House to Senate Bill No. 14, relating to voting and contested seats in the Legislature.

To Restrict Target Shooting.

Rep. Hanuna presented a petition signed by several people in Honolulu, asking that Sunday target-shooting in the city be restricted. Referred to select committee.

Chinese Tailors Object.

Rep. Winston presented a petition from the Chinese tailors of the city asking that the bill looking toward the levying of an additional tax and license on tailoring establishments be not passed. In the petition there was complaint of such proposed action on account of the present high rates and cost of living. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Rep. Robertson reported for the Judiciary Committee on Senate Bill No. 22, as follows:

The bill proposes to amend the law by giving the Circuit Judges concurrent jurisdiction with the Commissioners of Private Ways and Water Rights, to hear said controversies. The evil sought to be remedied arises from the fact that water controversies are frequently complex and important cases, and that the Commissioners are generally persons having title or no knowledge of law. The result is that the decisions of Commissioners are often of no value, and the time spent in trying cases before them is wasted.

"It seems to us that the Senate bill will not fully remedy the evil, and that can be accomplished only by abolishing the office of Commissioners."

We have therefore prepared a substitute bill, which we submit herewith, repealing the present law and placing said class of controversies in the jurisdiction of the Circuit Judges at chambers.

"We recommend that the substitute bill pass."

Rep. Richards reported for the Finance Committee on the Hilo resolution. Laid on the table to be considered with any bill that might be brought up on the subject.

Customs Bureau Appropriations.

Rep. Richards reported for the committee, whom had been referred all the items in the Appropriation Bill under the head of "Customs Bureau," recommending that they pass, with the exception of the item of \$5,400 for a general appraiser. The committee recommended that the item of \$6,000 be passed for salaries of appraisers and examiners, deeming that this will amply meet all the demands for the next biennial period. Laid on the table to be considered with the Appropriation bill.

Report on Postal Bureau.

Rep. Richards reported for the special committee to whom were referred all the items under the head of "Postal Bureau" in the two Appropriation bills as follows:

"The first item under the head of 'Postal Bureau' appropriation for salaries and pay-rolls, in which your committee would recommend a change is in Line 2, 'Salary of Secretary,' which we of the opinion should pass at \$3,600. Line 5, 'Salary of Clerks,' \$28,320.

"Your committee find that for several months past there has been employed a Record Clerk, at a salary of \$60 per month, and we also find that the work for which he was especially engaged will be finished by the end of this month; we therefore recommend that Line 11, 'First Clerk, at \$60 per month,' be stricken out so that Line 5, 'Salary of Clerks,' will read \$27,120. This amount provides for the desired raise in salary of clerks and \$240 for four months' salary for the Record Clerk.

"Your committee recommend the passage of all other items as in the bill."

Laid on the table to be considered with the Appropriation bill.

Rep. Rycroft reported for the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition asking for an appropriation for the Waiauau bridge at Ewa. The committee found that the bridge had been washed away some time ago. During time of freshets the only place of crossing between Ewa and Waialua is totally unfit for use. The committee recommended that the bridge be placed in a position where it will be unaffected by these freshets. Before doing this there will have to be change in the road, and the approaches to the bridge. The committee moved that an item of \$4,000 be inserted in the Appropriation bill for a bridge at Waiauau, believing that the same could be paid out of the road taxes from the district of Ewa. Report laid on the table to be brought up with the Appropriation bill.

Rep. Rycroft reported for the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the item in the current receipts appropriation bill, "Relief of A. B. Loebenstein, \$587," as follows:

"Mr. Loebenstein was engaged by the Minister of the Interior to survey the land of Pauahi. The land was surveyed accordingly and a map of same was furnished to the Government. Mr. Loebenstein's bill was duly approved, but has never been paid.

"We therefore recommend that the item pass."

Rep. Richards propounded the following question to the Minister of the Interior: "What action if any does the Executive propose to take on the proposition from the Hawaiian Electric Light Co., under date of March 21, 1895, for lighting the streets of Honolulu?"

Rep. Robertson moved that the House Committee on Great Seal be allowed to confer with Senate Committee and that the Senate be asked to appoint a committee to meet in such conference. Carried.

Items in the Appropriation bill brought up for consideration.

The recommendation of the committee that the item for a general appraiser be stricken out was explained by Rep. Richards. The committee had found that the proposed appropriation was for the creation of a new office in the Customs Bureau. The Government proposed getting a more experienced man for the position and finding that none fitted to take it could be found here, proposed sending away for one. The present incumbent had been in his present position for two years, and previous to that had been actively engaged in business in Honolulu for sixteen years. He surely should have gained considerable experience during that time. It was the firm belief of the committee that upon no consideration should men from outside the country be engaged to fill positions here. There were plenty of men who could do just as well and by all means they should be given a chance.

Minister Damon said that the position of the Government was toward progress in the Customs Department as elsewhere. He was sorry the members of the House did not choose to look at things in the same light.

The matter of work in the Customs Department was in an advanced stage, and consequently required advanced methods. He regretted very much that the services of the present incumbent had been called into question, but he, as the head of the department under which he served, felt compelled to say that he was not satisfied with Mr. Fishel's services. It was necessary that the Government obtain the best man possible for the position, commensurate with the money on hand to be expended.

Minister Smith stated that in former times the Collector attended to the work of appraisalment, but that, on account of the great increase of labor in connection with the department during the last two years, an appraiser had been appointed.

The system had worked very well and a great deal of money had been saved to the Government. The new office proposed was felt to be a necessi-

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ty, on account of the increased work of the department. Aside from this it would allow the Government to send a man to ports of the other islands when required. If the vigilance of the customs authorities were kept up alone in Honolulu there would be a good chance for evading the same at other ports on the Islands. Beyond a certain point the Executive and the heads of departments should be responsible for the men under them. There were merchants in the city who continually sought to evade the duties imposed by the Customs Department, and whose actions in this respect were sometimes most difficult to detect. In justice to the honest man, and for the benefit of the public treasury, everyone should be made to pay alike. The Legislature could refuse to appropriate the money for the proposed office, but that would not guarantee the remaining in office of the present incumbent.

Rep. Richards said that he did not wish it understood that the committee was working for Mr. Fishel, but he did want it distinctly understood that the committee was against the plan of sending away for a man to fill the office or for any one to fill any other office.

Rep. Rycroft expressed it as his opinion that if any one was to be paid a higher salary the present incumbent was entitled to it. He was in favor of putting his salary higher and allowing him to have men to work under him—of putting the salary so high that there would be no temptation. If a man was sent from another country he would be a whole year behind the present incumbent, and he would in no way be as well fitted to fill the position, being a stranger and unacquainted with the peculiar conditions existing here.

Minister Damon—I am sorry that when Mr. Rycroft visited the Custom House he did not see the Collector-General so as to get all the facts in the case. I must continue to feel a want of confidence in Mr. Fishel.

Minister Smith—I am sorry that when Mr. Rycroft visited the Custom House he did not see the Collector-General so as to get all the facts in the case. I must continue to feel a want of confidence in Mr. Fishel.

Minister Smith said that he agreed fully with the sentiment as expressed by Rep. Richards in regard to sending away for men to fill offices; but there were times when such action was necessary. He then referred to the telephone and electric lighting systems, calling attention to the fact that specialists had to be brought here to lay the foundation. As soon as men here had been instructed in the lines referred to them became competent to manage affairs, but if they had been allowed to go along learning by experience, the systems referred to would never have been in the state of perfection they are in today. In the Customs Department a man could be brought here to do the work for a little while and to act the part of instructor. After a time some one here would learn the work thoroughly and would be competent to fill the place.

Rep. Rycroft said that the Attorney-General had cited several cases, but they were not applicable to the one in hand. The telephone and electric lighting systems were something entirely new to the country. The conditions here were different from those of any other place, and the goods imported were different.

Minister Smith (interruptingly)—Name one article imported here that is not imported into San Francisco.

Rep. Rycroft explained that while the articles imported here were of the same name as those received at San Francisco, they were in many instances a different kind.

Continuing Rep. Rycroft said that the main requisite in the office of appraiser was honesty; next came impartiality and a complete knowledge of the goods passing through the Custom House. A man in the position of an appraiser must know what passed through the Custom House. The remainder of the work was simply that of a detective. To fill the office properly was needed a man expert in honesty and one with good business ability.

Rep. Robertson said he opposed the item on different grounds. The Minister of Finance had explained after the introduction of the Appropriation bills that the less the Government expended under the head of "Appropriations for Salaries and Pay-Rolls" the more would be saved for current expenses.

Minister Damon—Regarding this appropriation, I want to say that everything depends upon the heads. If they get \$15,000 they will spend \$15,000.

Rep. Richards—I would like to ask what the item means. It was not included in the last budget.

Minister Damon—Mr. Atwater is responsible for all the different departments during the absence of the Postmaster-General and is highly competent to fill any of these positions.

Rep. Rycroft—I don't think the committee looked into the title at all; they inquired into the duties and responsibilities of the different positions and fixed the salaries accordingly.

Rep. Robertson—I do not question the capabilities of the incumbent. We must vote a salary commensurate with the duties. If we were voting for friendship sake I would vote \$4,200 for Mr. Atwater.

The item passed at \$3,600 as recommended by the committee.

In the item "Salary of Clerks," \$28,

320, there was a provision for the ser-

vices of a record clerk at \$60 per month.

The committee recommended this be stricken out. Carried.

Bureau of Instruction.

Item of \$12,000 for census, reported by the Committee on Education, with an increase of \$3,000.

Minister Damon—Regarding this ap-

propriation, I want to say that every-

thing depends upon the heads. If they

get \$15,000 they will spend \$15,000.

Rep. Richards—I would like to ask what the item means. It was not in-

cluded in the last budget.

Minister Damon—It is an item in-

serted every six years for the pur-

pose of providing means for taking a correct

census.

Rep. Richards—if the Board of Edu-

cation says \$12,000 is ample for doing

the work, I would like to know why it

is increased to \$15,000.

Rep. Bond—for this reason. The popula-

tion is growing, and we are anxious

that the census shall be as com-

plete as possible.

Minister Smith—in the United States

the census returns are complete to the

minute detail. Of course we cannot

expect to have anything like they have

over there, because the expense is too

great. The returns, when published, may not make good general reading, but it is a first-class book of reference.

Rep. Richards—That's all right, but

if the Executive recommends \$12,000 I

do not see the necessity for the in-

crease.

Minister Smith—I have not gone

through the figures, but I suppose

the committee has a reason for it.

Rep. Robertson thought the items

should be taken up separately and

made a motion to that effect. Carried.

Rep. Hanuna was in favor of the new

office and likened the Customs De-

partment unto a barrel with a bung-hole

PARKHERSTS CONVENE.

Efforts Toward Purifying the City.

SOME NEW LAWS SUGGESTED.

Evils We Know Not of—Target Shooting Not Sinful Beyond City Limits. To Mitigate the Evils of the Drivers of Hacks—More Prostitutes.

The special committee to whom were referred certain House bills introduced recently held an open meeting in the hall of the House of Representatives Saturday afternoon. There were present Senators Lyman, Hocking, McCandless, Representatives Bond, Rycroft, Robertson, Hanuna, Kaeo (of the committee), Richards, McBryde, Revs. O. H. Gulick, C. M. Hyde, S. E. Bishop, Leaddingham, Peck; Drs. Rodgers, Whitney; T. G. Thrum; Professors Hosmer, Richards, and others.

Rep. Bond, as chairman of the committee, called the meeting to order and introduced as the first matter for the afternoon's consideration the bill relating to the suppression of libidinous solicitations.

W. R. Castle—The Penal laws are strangely insufficient in the matter of providing punishment for libidinous solicitations. A short paragraph or so under the head of "Common Nuisance" is all that can be found, according to my recollection. The Penal statutes treat prostitution more as an injury to the individual than to the state, and on that account the fine is small; but solicitations directly concern the well-being of the State. Temptations should not be placed before any one. Since the institution of hacks in the city it has become the work of the lower classes of hackmen to solicit. The Act proposed looks toward providing a specific penalty and punishment for such offenders as the hackmen alluded to. Provision is likewise made for the keepers of houses of assembly for dissolute women.

Rev. H. W. Peck—I heartily endorse what Mr. Castle has just said, and I would suggest, in reference to his last remarks, that provision be made in the law for the owners and renters of such houses of assembly, if it can be proven beyond a doubt that they are cognizant of the fact that their houses are being occupied by the class of people under discussion. I don't know whether this is workable or not. In my mind, the renters of such houses, if proven accessories, should be involved in the punishment. I have been in the city seven years, and I can testify as to the correctness of Mr. Castle's statements in regard to the hackmen, from the fact that I had not been here an hour before I had personal evidence of their solicitations.

Rev. C. M. Hyde—The law should be passed for the protection of the men themselves from the rapacity of hack-drivers. The next in order of discussion was House Bill No. 16, looking toward the prohibition of gambling and gaming.

Professor Richards—in the old bill providing for the punishment for gambling the provisions are direct against a few games of chance, such as cheeta. The proposed bill takes in gambling as a whole, and restricts betting at horse races, baseball games, boating contests and the like. I have interested myself for some time in the question of gambling in small ways. It has been continually thrown in my way as an educator and as a sporting man. In regard to the latter, I hope that I have, as yet, not been relegated to the back-numbers as a sporting man. In America baseball has been wrecked by the betting habit. Some time ago there was a violent smash-up of the baseball league in Honolulu, and all because it was claimed—rightly or wrongly—that a certain catcher had sold a game. If baseball is to be a clean sport it must needs first be rid of the gambling or betting habit—call it what you may. Why do some people refrain from taking in the horse races, although they may be passionately fond of the same? Simply because the whole structure is undermined and rotten. I tell you when money is brought in together with sports, the downfall is sure. This thing can't go on. The baseball grounds and the race track are unsafe for the presence of children and young men. It is one thing for you and me to gamble on the sly (although I do not sanction that), but when it becomes a common nuisance, then there should be a law directed against it. The old law is inadequate and only touches certain games which, in their working out, affect the foreign population. The Chinese, for the most part, are the ones who get into trouble oftenest. Others do their gambling in a Christian way and are unaffected by the statutes. Is such a course of events just?

W. A. Bowen—The community should be reminded of facts that have been and are in existence in Honolulu. I refer especially to the betting of individuals in all games. The young men of the city are on dangerous ground. Instances are still fresh in my mind of betting in sporting contests. One young man who is now awaiting trial states candidly that his ruin was brought about through gambling, drinking and fast women. I am in favor of expression being put on the law and of attempting to make this a clean community. In regard to bicycle races, the street contests would be a vastly different affair if betting were left out. One of the sports in the room Yes, they would be much slower in everything! I remember in a recent bicycle race the contestants talked all the way around the track and had

general good time. (The same sport—I'll bet my hat they didn't talk after they passed the last quarter.)

Representative Bond announced the act to restrict target shooting on Sunday as the next subject on the program for the afternoon.

Rev. H. W. Peck—I enjoy games of all kinds, and none more than shooting. I feel quite proud of belonging to the Sharpshooters, and when I was actively connected with that organization of belonging to the first team. I want to see target shooting go on, but within certain legislative limits. I do not object to men going out for a quiet Sunday shoot as long as they do not interfere with the rights of others. The act attempts to regulate matters so that men may go out to shoot and not be a nuisance to those who do not like such actions. Seven years ago nothing of the kind was in vogue here. People who wanted to shoot went out to places where they would not be a nuisance. Sunday shooting, as carried on today (we might as well come right down to it), was not carried on until after January 17th, 1893, or from the coming into power of the Provisional Government. The plea has often been made that it is a matter of necessity that the supporters of the Provisional Government know how to handle the rifle. In the first place, those interested started practice out at Diamond Head and other places where they interfered with no one's rights. Since that time the ranges have crept closer and closer to the city. In talking to the natives they offer this as a reproach and say that such a thing was not known before the advent of the present Government. I want to refer to one thing in particular, and that is the fact that the nuisance did not become such until the coming into office of the present acting head of the military—until medals were offered for rifle competition by the Colonel. In went around with a petition some time ago and visited the principle places of business for the purpose of getting the signatures of the leading men on the suppression of the nuisance now under discussion. The President and the Ministers were in favor of it, but there was no law, and no one seemed to like the idea of putting himself on record as being opposed to Sunday shooting; so the shooting went on. All that the proposed law asks is that the people who want to shoot shall not interfere with the rights of others. The educational effect is an important factor in relation to this subject. Children get used to seeing men packing their guns on their shoulders every Sunday, and come to regard it as being along in the ordinary run of things. There results a breaking down of the law, for the thing is clearly against the law. Now, then, how about strangers who have heard that the existing Government is the best one the islands have ever had? When they see such things will they retain that impression? There is a still more serious aspect to the subject. The Citizens' Guard and Volunteer companies are made up of the men of the city. Soon there will be a withdrawing of men who believe that Sunday shooting is wrong.

Rep. Robertson—Mr. Peck, is it not barely possible that the people outside the proposed three-mile limit may object as much as those inside?

Rev. C. M. Hyde—I must speak for the native Hawaiians on this point. They are a people who believe in the institutional side of religion, and they must surely be affected by the fact that this state of affairs exists by authority of the Colonel. If the thing is allowed to go on there will be an inconsistency in the claim that this is a Christian Government.

W. A. Bowen—I received a letter from a Hilo man recently, a bright, sparkling letter, that bore marks of sarcastic utterance all the way through. He spoke particularly of the opportunities that Honolulu has, and the opportunities that the other districts do not have, and closed with the following as a sort of parting shot:

"The instruction that your Colonel commands that the Fourth Commandment shall be observed so far as it does not conflict with his authority is rich."

J. S. Emerson—Rifle shooting is only one phase of the subject. Firecrackers should be recognized in the law. If for patriotic or other motives people should want to fire off crackers on certain days they should be made to go outside of the city limits. (Voice from the row of Representatives—And waste their sweetness on the desert air.) I refer to such days when they happen to fall on Sunday.

Rev. H. W. Peck—I want to call attention to certain things that were said here yesterday. Dr. Myers made the statement that from seventy to ninety prostitutes were examined every week, and he was backed up by Attorney General Smith. I inspected Dr. Monsarrat's books and found, as I suspected, that they were mistaken. The reports from the beginning of the year to this present time show an average of about fifty-six. I merely mention this to show that it bears out my statement that the women are examined on an average of about once in two weeks.

Rev. H. W. Peck (continuing)—The Attorney General stated that the Government was doing all in its power to prevent prostitution. Under the convention which provides for the importation of the subjects of His Imperial Japanese Majesty into the realm of His Hawaiian Majesty there is a special provision giving the Government the right to send back people who create trouble or dissension or prove themselves a charge upon the State, or encourage dissipation of any kind. I claim that under this provision the Hawaiian Government has the right to send back the Japanese prostitutes.

Rev. O. H. Gulick—it is said that children and fools speak the truth. Sometimes Hawaiians, Japanese and statesmen tell the truth. The Japanese Consul General says he cannot handle the question of prostitution while the Government licenses the evil. That gentleman is enlightened, he has traveled in many countries and has been to America; he looks upon the matter as a disgrace to his country. This is claimed to be a Christian Government. Then why not follow the convention—send back the disreputable Japanese women and close the gates forever? It is said

that \$30 would be required to send each one back. It might not be a bad plan to fine each one three times \$10 and then use this money to send them back.

Rep. Rycroft—Gentlemen, if you can show me any way by which disease can be kept from the people more successfully than by the provisions of the Act to Mitigate, why I am right with you.

A very small proportion of the people here in Honolulu are diseased.

Rep. Bond thanked the gentlemen

present for their thoughts on the bills now before him special committee, and W. A. Bowen thanked the committee in return for their kind consideration of the thoughts expressed.

The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m.

Mr. Davies at Kawaihao.

Theo. H. Davies gave a very interesting talk at Kawaihao

Church last night on "Religious Training in England."

Mr. Davies is a fluent speaker and his knowledge on this particular subject was obtained through his many years active service in church affairs and Christian work.

His address last night was listened to with close attention by a large audience.

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1.—Authorized Capital, £8,000,000
Subscribed Capital, 2,750,000

2.—Paid-up Capital 687,500 5 0
Fire Funds 9,410,992 7 3

3.—Life and Annuity Funds 8,672,526 14 11

£11,671,018 2 2

Revenue Fire Branch 1,546,856 18 7
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,359,821 16 9

£2,906,678 15 4

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All Meats delivered from this market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly killed meat.

Beaver Saloon.



What a fine attempt at a beautiful day it was yesterday! I longed for a walk before sitting down to my letters. Then I remembered the new book I must send to Dick's wife, and the longing seconded by the errand gave sufficient reason for the walk.

When I came to the pretty house and peeped into the green corner of the veranda where Fanny usually sat, no Fanny was to be seen. Only little Marion, with her blocks.

"Where's mama?" I asked.

"Oh, mama's got a headache," the tiny maid replied, not even stopping to look up at Aunt Sibyl. After the topmost block had been successfully put in place, she volunteered: "Papa didn't div her a tis dis mornin' an' he didn't div her any dold dollars when she ast him, an' I dess dat divv'd her a heada."

At this point Tatsu brought her mending to our corner and I made my way to Fanny's room. Poor girl! But I need not have spent a thought in wondering how to meet her, for she for she was fast asleep, just where she had thrown herself across the bed.

Sleep is a better comforter than John Kendrick Bangs, thought I, as I put the book on Fanny's table and stole away.

In the afternoon the teacups were all set out, but the gusts of rain beat against the large window, the blinds rattled and everything was noisy, even my waiting tea table. No, not everything, the bell and I kept quiet, as not even a tinkle came in prelude to a call.

Just the time for letters, but the spirit did not move. It was busy in its memory of Dick's troubled home. It was filled with a vision of family purses and the problems they bring. What a pity, for instance, that Dick, the soul of honor, should tie up his purse strings in a knot that Fanny could not untie!

I was in no mood for letters, to be sure, but why not write to Dick? I found I could think with the point of my pencil, and this was what I thought:

"My Dear Dick:—Isn't this devotion? And you saw your Aunt Sibyl only yesterday! I want your co-operation in a matter I can more easily write than tell, and I appeal to the judge in you.

"It is money matter, of course, but not charity this time. A woman I know is clever and charming, loves her husband and is an excellent housekeeper and homemaker. I happen to know that while her husband has a good income, they could not afford their present style of living but for her careful managing. Yet she dreads asking him for money; he gives it out so grudgingly, even if he is silent. I believe she would go without actual necessities rather than ask for herself.

"He earns the money, forsooth, therefore it is his and his alone! Very well, what does he pay her for keeping his home, nursing him, dressing, training and teaching his child? He would like some money as well as love if he did all this for her. To cap the climax, she put all her dower into their house, which otherwise would not have been theirs. Yet she must ask him for money to buy his food, or to clothe his wife and child, at the risk of sometimes being refused!

"She didn't tell me anything of this. How I discovered it does not matter. What you can do to help me with your legal acumen is more to the point. Now, what would you advise. Might she ask her husband for a separate allowance for her own needs? Or would you have a common treasury from which each could draw? Or would you put all the money you earn in the bank in Fanny's name, asking her for it whenever you needed any, just as she has had to come to you all these—

"Why, Dick, what am I writing? I did not mean to tell you so soon. Did you know I meant Fanny? Did you know that Fanny cried herself to sleep this morning because you were surly when she reminded you of Maria's bill? Was it your little Marion who 'dessed dat divv'd her a heada'?

"Dick, my dear boy, I'm ashamed for you. If you love Fanny you must trust her in everything—money included. Now you have my diagnosis, you may listen to my prescription.

"Confide in Fan. Make a system of your spending. Strike an average for a month's income, put in the bank something for Marian's education and something for the rainy day. Leave something to give away. Then put the rest in Fanny's hands. She will make it go farther than you did, and there will be no more begging for money, no more frowns and no more heartaches.

"I can do no better than tell you of John's way of having a family purse. I kept the accounts and he brought me the money as I needed it. Ask him to give me money." Never! It was all ours,

not his. Your mother once saw him hand be a \$5 bill when he saw my pocketbook was empty. As we were walking toward the car she said to me sadly,

"In all his life my husband never gave me a cent more than I asked, and you did not even ask!" That was the cold way, Dick, but our way was better, the way I want you to follow.

"Will you? Or will you wreck your happiness by being selfish, callous and unjust. Fix the family purse strings in some way so that Fanny can say she needs money as unconcerned as she can announce the fashion of bishop hats.

"But if there is not a change in your administration of finances, my dear Dick, never show your face in my house or call me."

Your loving aunt,
"SIBYL STEWART."

THE EASTER SERVICES.

Churches Elaborately Decorated With Flowers.

EXTRAORDINARY FINE MUSIC.

Resume of Different Programs—St. Andrew's Cathedral—Mrs. Turner at Central Union—W. Cuelho at Catholic Cathedral—Kamehameha School.

The musical portion of the church services Sunday in this city were conducted on a grander scale than usual. The selections of hymns were, of course appropriate to the day.

The singing showed evidence of careful training on the part of individual members of the various choirs, and the result was a treat.

At Central Union.

At the Central Union Church the services were alike impressive. Solos by Mrs. Turner and W. H. Hoogs were capitaly sung. Among the older members of the congregation the opinion prevailed that Mrs. Turner's voice had lost none of its old-time sweetness. Mrs. Turner was ably assisted by Mrs. J. H. Paty and W. H. Hoogs.

The decorations were elaborate. The columns around the auditorium were covered with evergreens and potted palms, and blooming plants were everywhere to be seen. The chancel was a bank of blossoms.

The decorations were arranged under the supervision of Miss Phoenix King, and were superior to anything of the kind ever seen here.

The Anglican Church.

Easter, the Queen of Festivals, was observed at St. Andrew's Cathedral by special services which commenced Saturday evening, when there was a full choral service with procession by the surprised choir of boys and men. The floral decorations, though confined to the chancel, were very pretty. Banted on either side of the altar were potted ferns and palms and bunches of cala lillies. On the altar table were vases filled with the same kind of flowers and flowers of other hues.

The first service on Easter day was at the early hour of 5:30, when the Rev Mr. Mackintosh celebrated communion to a large number of persons. An hour later there was a large congregation present, when another celebration took place, the bishop being celebrant, assisted by Rev. V. H. Kitcat. Nearly one hundred and fifty persons partook of the sacred elements.

At 9:15 o'clock the second congregation had morning prayer, the Cathedral being crowded in every part. The music was particularly fine, the choir being augmented for the occasion. Mrs. W. A. Kinney's solo in the Te Deum was excellently sung, while Miss Hart Ernest Ross and Charles Booth acquitted themselves well. The anthem was the well known solo from the Messiah. "Know that My Redeemer Liveth," sang in a very finished manner by Miss McGrew. A sermon appropriate to the festival was preached by Rev. Alex Mackintosh.

At 11 o'clock there was another large congregation in attendance for morning prayer. Rev. V. H. Kitcat entoned the service and the bishop occupied the pulpit. The singing by the boys and men was excellent, especially in Stainer's Te Deum. The special Easter hymns were rendered in a hearty manner. In the afternoon there was a service in Hawaiian, and two services in the evening brought the day to a close.

The Chinese Episcopal Church held special services during the day.

The Catholic Church. The Cathedral choir was largely augmented for the special Lenten services, and the music was of rare excellence. Decorations showed the master hand,

the altar being particularly beautiful. Father Valentine, the leader, whose rich baritone voice has so often been heard here, and Mr. Cuelho both sang in the choir, but there were no solos. The St Louis College Band contributed much toward the services. Neither Mrs. Bowler nor Miss Nolte sang, and their voices were much missed by the frequenters of the church on such occasions.

At the Portuguese Mission.

It has been the custom for several years, of the Portuguese Mission Sunday School, to prepare a special service for Easter Sunday. Yesterday afternoon the little church was filled, over 200 being present. The solos, duets, choruses, and the recitations, interspersed, were well chosen, and very successfully rendered. The children's voices have a charm of their own, and their brave attempts to speak the English language effectively were well worthy of the praises they received.

The steady growth of the Portuguese congregation is one of the interesting features of the mission work that is being prosecuted among the different nationalities in Honolulu. One of the many interesting incidents of the afternoon's exercises was the announcement by Mr. W. A. Bowen, the Sunday school superintendent, of a recent gift to the Church building fund. From Balunda, West Africa, comes a donation of \$10, \$6.36 the contribution of native converts. The resident missionary, Rev. Wesley Stover, writes of his intercourse with the Portuguese immigrants there as awakening his interests in the work done in Honolulu for the benefit of the Portuguese colony here.

At Kamehameha.

Of the exercises at Kamehameha Rev. T. D. Garvin says:

"I had the pleasure of being present at the Union Easter exercises of the Kamehameha Schools yesterday morning. The pupils acquitted themselves in excellent style, showing careful training on the part of the teachers. The hall was most tastefully decorated with choice flowers. There was perfect attention and order on the part of all present. The Girls' School, under the charge of Miss Pope and her competent helpers, did the greater part of the work. They were ably assisted by the boys and young men from Prof. Richards' department.

"The teachers may justly be proud of their scholars. While everything was well done, the Flower Exercise by a class of young ladies was touchingly beautiful. These schools are destined to be a great blessing to the natives and an imperishable monument to the donors."

BASEBALL SEASON.

Stars Begin Practice To-morrow. Good Player Drops Out.

Baseball this year bids fair to be more interesting than for many seasons. The different clubs will begin practice this week, the Stars taking the initiative by starting tomorrow. Christian Conrad will manage last year's champions, and the campaign laid out by him for the Stars this season calls for diligent practice and strict discipline. It is the intention of the Stars to come out first in this year's series, and if steady practice and good ball-playing will reach the desired goal, then another championship scoop will be added to the belt of the Stars. The Kamehameha School boys are in good form and expect to put up good games during the season. Last year's Kamehamehas, captained by Robert Pauhan, are thoroughly organized and considerably strengthened since last year.

It is to be regretted that the veteran James Thompson will be unable to put a team in the field this year, owing to official duties requiring his entire time. The loss of Mr. Thompson as a ball-player and captain will be seriously felt this year, for none is more enthusiastic over the game. His many friends hope circumstances will allow Captain Thompson to be seen and heard on the diamond.

It is desired to have a league of four clubs this year, which can be easily arranged and will prove much more interesting than three. The Stars, Kamehamehas and Kamehameha Alumni are already organized, and another club to make the desired number is available. This is made up of young men who are considered good ball-tossers, but have not played for a year or more.

The season last year opened during the latter part of April, and there should be no further delay in perfecting organization this year. A league meeting should be called and necessary arrangements made for ball playing toward the end of this month. It is expected that President Allen will call the league together this week. Such a course would please the ball players and those interested in the game.

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